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Latin America Report

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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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CONTENTS**COUNTRY SECTION****INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS**

Argentine Negotiators Want Samore Replaced (J. Iglesias Rouco; LA PRENSA, 25 Jun 81)	1
British High Commissioner Lauds OECS (CANA, 19 Jun 81)	5
Briefs	
Grenada Delegation to Mexico	6
Barbados-Venezuela Trade	6
St Vincent Congratulates Barbados	6
Suriname Rice to Guadeloupe	7

ARGENTINA

Daily Criticizes Repressive Government Measures (Editorial; LA PRENSA, 23 Jun 81)	8
'LA PRENSA' Defends Editorial Policy (LA PRENSA, 21 Jun 81)	10
'CLARIN' Analyzes Current Situation (Joaquin Morales Sola; CLARIN, 21 Jun 81)	11
Human Rights Lawyers Threatened (HERALD, 25 Jun 81)	17

CHILE

Rivery Interviews Chilean Resistance Fighter (Maria Isabel Ortega Fuentes Interview; GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW, 31 May 81)	18
---	----

CUBA

Foreign Policy Stands on Latin American Issues (GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW, 7 Jun 81)	21
Bolivian Regime Scored, by Joaquin Rivery	
Caribbean Progress Noted, by Jose Bodes Gomez	
Venezuelan-U.S. Concurrence Scored, by Juan Marrero	
Thatcher's Northern Ireland Position Scored (Cino Colina; GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW, 7 Jun 81)	25
Perez Herrero Hails Anniversary of 'Radio Havana' (Antonio Perez Herrero; GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW, 17 May 81). .	26
ATWE Issues Second Congress General Declaration (GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW, 10 May 81)	30
Armed Forces Honors MININT 20th Anniversary (GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW, 7 Jun 81)	33
Celebration Noted, by Roger Ricardo Luis	
Raul Castro Speaks	
Risquet Speaks at Mongolian Party Anniversary (GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW, 7 Jun 81)	36

ECUADOR

Document Suggests Motives for Roldos Death Plot (Miguel Schopira; EL NACIONAL, 4 Jun 81)	37
---	----

GRENADA

Briefs	
Bank Interest Rates	40
Israeli Raid Condemned	40
Solidarity With Africa	40

JAMAICA

Briefs	
Israeli Raid Condemned	41
New Financial Institutions	41
UK Loan	42
JBM Director Resigns	42

NICARAGUA

Opposition Leader Robelo Warns of New Civil War Risk (Bengt Lindstrom; DAGENS NYHETER, 10 Jun 81)	44
--	----

PERU

Editorial Scores Reagan Support for Israel
(Editorial; MARKA, 18 Jun 81) 47

Briefs 49
Amnesty Decreed

ARGENTINE NEGOTIATORS WANT SAMORE REPLACED

PY252142 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Jun 81 pp 1, 7

[Article by J. Iglesias Rouco: "Samore's Judgment"--passages between slantlines published in bold face type]

[Text] The Argentine Government has adopted an offensive, wicked attitude toward the Pope. While Admiral Rojas was arrested for having offended President Stroessner, he was let free when he offended His Holiness.

The above statement was made early in March by Monsignor Samore during a long conversation he held with a diplomat--part of which we made known last Sunday. According to our sources, the Argentine Government received a sound report on the conversation in which the leading Vatican negotiator undoubtedly expressed his negative disposition toward Buenos Aires on the Beagle issue. Aside from the reasons on which Monsignor Samore might base his judgment, we believe that the disclosure of this information could be instrumental in showing the government and the nation the prospects of the phase of the mediation which just started in Rome.

According to reports prepared by those who attended the above conservation, one of the things that might have "irritated" Samore was the long time that Buenos Aires had the Vatican waiting after receiving the "proposal" on 12 December. /How could one keep the Pope waiting for 3 months?/ Samore reportedly asked. /Why didn't it send an answer 2 or 3 weeks upon receiving the proposal? I have submitted my resignation three times, the last time I tendered it personally, in writing, to Cardinal Casaroli!/
-

Samore was apparently very irritated and tired that afternoon. /I told Casaroli,/ he said, /that if he and the Holy Father wanted to replace me they did not need to wait for anything since I was tendering them my resignation. In fact, I believed I was not a persona grata for Argentina. I had my reasons to believe that. General Bignoni brought to me a written note drafted in January 1979 about which I knew nothing and which had been written against me. And he delivered that note to me 18 months later! General Bignoni himself! How could I interpret that attitude? Ah, I tendered my resignation at that time.

But that was not the only occasion I resigned. Later, General Lami Dozo took another note directly to Cardinal Casaroli. A real slap in the face! What could I do, just wait and see? That was a note full of false remarks attributed to me, of inaccuracies...again I tendered my resignation! /

Although the diplomat attempted to calm him, Samore went on:

/I am not indispensable, he said./ While /it is true that there are not many people, dozens of persons who could replace me, there are many nuncios who could do it. Of course, in this case my replacement will need at least 3 or 4 months to study the papers. Imagine, the dossiers are more than 20 meters high! /

After noting the "efficiency" and "good will" of some of his possible "replacements"--like Sainz Munoz--whose intervention he said would "give less importance to" the level of the Chilean and Argentine delegations--Monsignor Samore said something that must be taken into account:

/I am an old man. I am 75 years old. I can go; but the Pope, oh no! The Pope will not withdraw from the mediation. No, not at all, he will not withdraw./

Reviewing one of the memorandums of this interview we see that the cardinal reasserted his criticisms against the Argentine Government and that at the end of the interview he reviewed the speeches delivered by Ambassador Moncayo on 14 November and by Argentine Foreign Minister Pastor on 12 December when the "proposal" was received.

Samore noted: /"Moncayo delivered a poor and weak speech, a bad speech. It was obvious that the speech was not drafted by the Argentine delegation but by the military. I know that they were receiving instructions by telephone even 1 hour before the ceremony. What is more, Moncayo was the only member of the delegation allowed to speak. Instead four Chilean representatives delivered speeches: Bernstein, Videla, Bendaya and Philippi. Four! Except for one, all of them were very good; they were precise...elegant...concise. The Argentines were only reading orders; they had to measure each word! /

"/Then Samore apparently thought things over and said": the speech delivered by Pastor on 12 December, however, was a good speech. It was obvious that it was drafted by diplomats. He spoke of justice and equality three times, while the Chilean minister mentioned justice only twice. It was obvious that at the time Pastor was not obliged to fulfill military orders, to measure each word..."/

In addition to criticizing Gen Lami Dozo and General Bignone, Cardinal Samore also alluded in the interview to a criticism allegedly made by General Galtieri against the Pope. /It is astonishing, he said, particularly because it was issued by a government that requested the mediation of the Pope! Because it was Argentina that requested the mediation! It was Argentina that requested the intervention of the Pope! /

In contrast, Samore praised the "honorable" conduct of Chilean Ambassador Bernstein. He said: /He submitted his resignation to his superiors if his opinions were not to be considered/ (he did not explain when or why this had happened). He noted: /It is true that the Argentines have a more difficult task, they are more lonely, since they have to play it by ear. The Chileans, however, have a group of specialists who work in Santiago. They sent me bounded dossiers, four bounded dossiers. When I ask something, the answer is here within a week, directly from Santiago. When the Vatican files are opened to the public, history will judge all of those involved. You can tell this to the Argentine Foreign Ministry, you can say that this is official. You can tell them that Samore believes that the Chileans are receiving constant support from their Foreign Ministry and that the Argentines are not receiving it. You can tell the Argentine Foreign Ministry that it is not supporting their own representatives in Rome, tell them that!//

/"Tortolo, that poor, holy man!"/

As it was fitting, Samore also discussed in this meeting the position of the episcopate and of the Argentine church, in general. According to our sources, he praised the "dignity" and the "prudence" of Cardinal Primatesta but he described as "unfortunate" the statement issued by Monsignor Tortolo regarding the equitable justice of the 12 December "proposal."

Samore said: /What this poor and holy man said is simply absurd./

But amid his annoyance and his criticisms, the present representative of Pope John Paul II reportedly discussed the issue in question--that is, the content of "proposal"--only once, and he did so only in relation to its possible publication by the Vatican.

He noted: /Perhaps the Pope will publish his proposal and when this happens, people in Argentina will say: So this is the proposal? But if it is not bad after all it is good./

At the same time, he indicated that if John Paul II decided to follow that path the Argentine episcopal conference would support the document "with utmost vigor." In view of this fact, Samore's visitor asked what steps would the Vatican take after having received Argentina's answer and his eminence insinuated that Rome would maybe "submit" it to Chile. Nevertheless, he specified such a "submitting" could be avoided if Argentina so asked the Pope "expressis verbis."

After stressing that he considered that it was "positive" that the new Argentine foreign minister (referring to Mr Camilión) wants "peace with the neighboring countries" and regretting that President Viola (who at that time had not yet assumed the presidency) had not visited Rome--apparently Viola had thought of making this trip before March--"because it would have been very useful to have a talk with him." Samore again attacked LA PRENSA, Admiral Rojas and the writer

of this column. According to one of the reports on this chat, he also insisted "once and again in strongly criticizing the Argentine Government," to such an extent that his visitor apparently began to "feel as though he were sitting beside a Chilean representative."

The diplomat who received Samore's attacks, presumably confessed afterward that if he had to describe Samore's attitude regarding Buenos Aires his "overall impression" would have been "strongly negative" and that Argentina is facing "a man who is hurt to the core and spiteful, full of rancor and arrogance, who strongly despises the current people in power and especially the armed forces."

"Buenos Aires," the diplomat presumably said in more or less these words, "is facing a man who tends to favor Chile, an admirer of the way Pinochet commands. I insist," he repeated, "on the harmful consequences for Argentina if someone who is certainly not a 'good friend' of Argentina continues at the head of the Vatican's negotiating team."

CSO: 3020/119

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER LAUDS OECS

FL191845 Bridgetown CANA in English 1713 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Excerpts] St Georges, Grenada, 19 Jun (CANA)--Britain welcomes the unity move by several less developed states in the English-speaking Caribbean to establish the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), British high commissioner to Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean, Mr Stanley Arthur, has said here. The organization is to be formally launched 4 July, involving Grenada, St Vincent, Dominica, St Lucia, Antigua, St Kitts-Nevis and Montserrat.

The OECS treaty was signed yesterday in Basseterre and has provisions for action in a number of areas, including foreign and economic affairs, defense and security and functional cooperation. Mr Arthur told reporters here that Britain was in favor of the move by the seven windward and leeward islands to establish the OECS and would consider giving aid to the new organization.

"We fully support it. We do think it is a good thing. We are entirely in favor of this movement to establish the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. I think that the decision to establish this organization is admirable. I think that anything that brings the small states' action together in foreign and economic affairs is ultimately good. States of this size quite frankly cannot be really self-sufficient of themselves," Mr Arthur said.

Asked to comment on whether the political turmoil in some Caribbean and Central American countries was communist-inspired, Mr Arthur said that Britain felt it was better to look at the situation in each state separately.

"I don't think that we would take a general position that the various movements in places like Nicaragua and El Salvador are necessarily communist-inspired. We would look at each case on its merit. We would decide at the given time what we think is the right position to take. I wouldn't like to say that we have any absolutely general worldwide view on the situation in Central America," Mr Arthur said.

CSO: 3025/1018

BRIEFS

grenada delegation to Mexico--St Georges, Grenada, 25 Jun (CANA)--A five-man Grenada delegation has left here for Mexico to hold discussions on economic and trade matters. The mission is headed by Grenada's ambassador to Cuba Richard Jacobs and includes tourism director Jane Belfon as well as Terrence Moore and Paul Cohen, economic advisers to the Grenada Government, and Barry Bourne, an official of the Ministry of Education. The team is expected to hold discussions with Mexican officials on forestry development, road construction, housing and hotel construction. The delegation is also expected to pave the way for a proposed visit to Mexico later this year by Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. [Text] [FL252332 Bridgetown CANA in English 2323 GMT 25 Jun 81]

barbados-venezuela trade--Venezuela said yesterday that there were good prospects for the strengthening of economic relations with Barbados following a visit here last week by a trade mission from the South American republic. The mission held discussions with two local private sector organizations, the Barbados Manufacturers Association (BMA), and the Chamber of Commerce, the Ministry of Trade and the Export Promotion Corporation. Venezuela's ambassador to Barbados, Ivan Gabaldon, said the main thrust of the visit was to improve trade relations and the establishment of joint ventures between the two countries. He added that the possibility of opening a commercial office in Barbados was also raised. The office will be geared towards improving the trade links. The proposed setting up of the office is seen as a further boost to Venezuela's foreign economic policy which is targeted at regional countries. The trip to Barbados was organized by the Venezuelan Association of Exporters, and had been agreed on during Prime Minister Tom Adams' visit to that country where he had talks with representatives of the Venezuelan private sector. [Excerpts] [FL151620 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 12 Jun 81 p 2]

st vincent congratulates barbados--Kingstown, St. Vincent, 19 Jun (CANA)--St Vincent's prime minister, Milton Cato, has dispatched a telegram to his Barbados counterpart Tom Adams following the victory of the Barbados Labor Party [BLP] in yesterday's general election. The Vincentian prime minister noted in his message that "the impressive record of the BLP over the last 4 years was sufficient to convince those who mattered most--the electorate." Prime Minister Cato indicated that the very close ties which existed between the two countries will be further strengthened and that both countries will continue the struggle to keep "the flag of democracy and togetherness flying aloft," in the region. Mr Adams' BLP won 17 of the 27 seats in parliament. [Text] [FL192059 Bridgetown CANA in English 2037 GMT 19 Jun 81]

SURINAME RICE TO GUADELOUPE--Paramaribo, Suriname, 12 Jun (CANA)--Suriname has negotiated a \$16-million deal to supply Guadeloupe with 30,000 long tons (30,900 tons) of rice over a 2-year period, the Rice Exporters Association said. An association spokesman said the deal should go a far way in promoting Suriname's rice industry. Suriname has exported rice to Guadeloupe previously, but this shipment would be the largest shipment ordered by the French-speaking island. [Excerpts] (PL131603 Bridgetown CANA in English 1757 GMT 12 Jun 81 PL)

CSO: 3025/1018

DAILY CRITICIZES REPRESSIVE GOVERNMENT MEASURES

PY251938 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Jun 81 p 8

(Editorial: "Unusual Reaction")

[Text] The strike held last week by the automotive transport mechanics to voice their concern over the closing down of important factories and the increasing unemployment has proved that the official repressive measures are useless when they are used to prevent the exercise of legal rights. In this case the workers, who were represented by the Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transport Workers [SMATA], only explained their problems and requested (the right to request is provided for by the constitution) the government authorities to pay attention to this sector. What should have been done was to listen to the strikers, since that had not been done at the right moment, and at least promise to study their requests.

However, the authorities' attitude was quite different: in the first place they arrested the leaders of the union and then ordered an impressive police operation at the SMATA building, where an orderly meeting was being held. As a consequence, 1,113 persons were arrested on Wednesday morning and were taken to several police premises where they remained for several hours.

It is not possible that those officials responsible for the measures believed they were safeguarding public order by clearing out the SMATA premises and taking the arrested persons to the police precincts causing--as did happen--a state of alarm and general uneasiness. Since the assault vehicles and the black marias were not enough to fulfill the spectacular operation, the authorities compulsively resorted to the use of public transport vehicles in which the alleged violators of security were placed. Members of the infantry guard, who were carrying weapons and teargas launchers participated actively in the "operation."

The explanations given by a police communique does not justify the magnitude or importance of this operation. According to the communique, the presence of "professional agitators of leftist organizations" was reportedly found among the arrested. This unduly large operation can neither be attributed to the

simple violation of the so-called "public meeting edict," because the union leaders met in a closed building and--according to the SMATA interventor--they were going to appoint a commission to meet with the labor minister.

- We believe it is better to assume that the disproportionate official reaction, in view of the strike ordered by SMATA, is the consequence of the harsh terms used by the union organization in labeling the government's social and economic policies and placing the responsibility for the critical situation the country is experiencing on it. Without considering all the proposals and demands made by the automotive mechanics transport, it is necessary to recognize that their concern should be heard and deserves special attention. There are reportedly 16,000 unemployed workers of this sector at this time. Neither this problem nor other problems affecting other labor activities will be resolved with the ineffectual enforcement of repressive measures that lead to nothing.

CSO: 1310/1477

'LA PRENSA' DEFENDS EDITORIAL POLICY

PY251706 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Jun 81 Second Section p 1

[From the editorial page: "The Force of Public Opinion"]

[Excerpts] During the approximately 112 years in which it has undertaken its tireless preaching in the defense of the rights of the people, with the brief interruption provoked by the 1874 revolution and the more lengthy interruption caused by the confiscation carried out by the Peronist dictatorship in 1951, this newspaper has faced threats and persecution of various types, such as the economic squeeze carried out by the so-called FREJULI [Justicialist Liberation Front], which reigned between 1973 and 1976. The purpose of its founder has always been respected during the lengthy existence of the newspaper, not because of the commitment of honor which he had contracted with the people and which will exist as long as this newspaper publishes, but also because those who have always managed it have always believed in the force of public opinion. The citizenry can sometimes become confused or go astray; it can also become unfairly incensed or grow weak and lose interest in general well-being, but in the end it bows to truth and passes a fair and final judgment. Thus, the opinion of the people, resulting from the thought-out and enlightened position of each and every citizen who is capable of seeking common good above and beyond personal inclination or interests, has invariably ended by supporting this newspaper whose unique characteristics endow it with incomparable status.

We must add that other than the gratitude which the various messages of solidarity addressed to this newspaper have aroused among the members of this newspaper's team, nothing will disrupt the propriety and serenity with which our editorials will continue laying bare the truth and passing judgment on events and men, saying neither more nor less than strictly necessary.

"Like we said yesterday..." we will continue saying tomorrow everything that the country must know in order to help build an enlightened public opinion anxious to influence common destiny and putting its invincible strength at the service of leaders who follow the right path, which is unquestionably inseparable from public knowledge of the truth.

CSO: 3010/1477

'CLARIN' ANALYZES CURRENT SITUATION

PY260152 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 21 Jun 81 pp 12, 13

["Political Panorama" by Joaquin Morales Solá]

[Text] The government is facing a clear option: either it continues linked to its predecessor in order to stop the "destabilization" campaign, or it seeks its own consensus, expanding the changes it has begun.

The political leadership is talking about a "serious national emergency"; the president acknowledges the existence of a crisis; and the unions believe that the time has come to take to the streets to air their grievances.

Has the crisis already been unleashed in Argentina? What has caused everything to have this apocalyptic tone?

In the first place it must be stressed that the crisis exists, but it was not unleashed at the present time.

Disguised with a series of masks, this crisis has been co-existing with the Argentine people for a long time, but for many it had only been set down on paper.

The difference with the current political moment is that the crisis has now overflowed into the street; into the pockets of the workers; into the accounts of businessmen; and into the state treasury itself.

It would at least be unjust to presuppose that such a panorama is the work of the current authorities: the responsibility has a name and surname and it must be sought in that two man team of power that managed the country for 5 years: General Videla and Dr Martinez de Hoz.

Very few within the political framework are willing to deny this historical data, but it does differ when critically observing General Viola's government.

For everyone the government is sluggish regarding the problems: doubts and hesitation are being observed and the picture that is seen is one of an image of paralyzed official initiative and action.

For some it is a question of competence and aptitude of the men that surround the president within his cabinet: there is a lack of stature, they say, to face the most serious crisis that Argentina has acknowledged.

For others it is simply a question of political character: everything is done that can be done, they say, within the reduced political space they have at their disposal.

In other words: the effects of the Videla administration cannot be confronted in a straightforward way: all Martinez de Hoz's policy cannot be reverted in 1 day; and immediate alliances cannot be made with the sectors of the civilian society that are willing to do so.

In sum, the helm cannot be turned quickly, it has to be turned slowly.

Will the crisis be able to tide with this tactic that has been imposed due to internal questions on the military front?

As it is difficult to anticipate an answer, let us just mention that \$450 million fled the Central Bank last week in 3 days, while the reserves decreased by \$1 billion.

Whether or not the "off the record" [given in English] procedure was opportune (a doubt that only concerns the government), Minister Garcia Martinez's warning regarding the possibility of a "financial collapse" is still latent.

It is known that this minister spoke in these terms during an agitated cabinet meeting that should have been closed, in an orderly way, by the president himself in order to avoid insurmountable friction among his closest aides.

On the other hand, the disparity of view points between Garcia Martinez and Minister Sigaut is nothing new within Argentine politics, although many people attribute to the former the intention of wanting to begin struggle for the top post in the Economy Ministry.

In the situation such that we already have to begin thinking about Lorenzo Sigaut's inheritance?

For some (and they are more every day), his opportunity for demonstrating that he can tame the crisis will become exhausted by mid-winter.

For others, he can replace some of the people who are closest to him in order to demonstrate that he is willing to admit errors and correct himself. This would give him a little more oxygen.

Anyway, it is the conditions themselves of the crisis, the "force of things that are," which will establish the short term periods and the others as well that are involved in this overall military experience.

There are those who assert that tomorrow there should be another bank holiday in order to prevent the drain of foreign exchange. On Friday the exchange houses closed 1 hour after they had opened, that was time enough for a drainage of \$250 million.

Two bank holidays within 3 weeks is an eloquent detail that the country's economic sector is dominated by the financial adventures occurring on San Martin Street (where most of the exchange houses are), while the real country is awaiting the measures that will exchange prostration for vitality.

In this aspect, the SMATA [Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transport Workers] mechanics' stoppage last week comes within the category of a "warning," a mood that is not only felt in this sector, it is a mood that is being felt in the labor sector as a whole.

Some say that it is an injustice for strikes to be carried out during Viola's tenure when they were not carried out while Videla and Martinez de Hoz were in power. Another injustice, they add, is for people to whistle at Viola during a football match when they did not whistle at Videla.

But this cannot be a concern: it is the logical consequence of the mutation of political conditions.

Nobody believes that Videla and Martinez de Hoz were any better than Viola and Sigtur, but the former simply did not hesitate to apply the most severe repressive measures when faced with any type of a threat that meant protest.

To this must be added the fact that the economic friction that was experienced at that time hid a large part of the real crisis.

In addition, the economic crisis has brought the political crisis to the fore, which is basically shown in the lack of stability of General Viola's government. Here and abroad everyone presupposes that the second government of the military procors has its days numbered.

In addition: there is very little precedent in Argentine history of a government that is just getting off the ground finding itself facing a destabilizing campaign that has shaken it from its beginning.

One does not have to be very skeptical to see that sectors that were replaced in March, basically those that responded to Martinez de Hoz, are behind such a campaign.

During the past few days the government also committed a serious slip up when it made public that it had suspended official publications in LA PRENSA, a newspaper that is in the group that is harshly criticizing the government.

In addition to the moral questions on this measure, which it merits because it is an attack against freedom of the press, it must be said that the government has thus opened up an unnecessary line of opposition.

Whether the arguments of the 100-year-old newspaper are shared or not, it is true that such a decision has caused the political atmosphere to become even more touchy.

But there is a question to be asked: Is General Viola's lack of stability real?

It can be said that the expressions that have emerged from the various military sectors in no way agree with the most dismal forecasts that are being bandied about in some levels of the civilian leadership.

Nobody is talking about a revolt to overthrow the General who is governing from the Casa Rosada. But some rumors that are emerging from the military structure itself appear to be worrisome: there is talk, for example, that some members of the military are thinking about establishing new conditions for the military process, which contain nothing about the date of its conclusion and thus lengthening it by several more 5-year periods.

This project must obviously dispense with General Viola, who is playing at trying to reach as soon as possible the objectives of the process and then reestablish a democratic system.

Within this framework of rumors that has taken root in Argentina as a natural element within its geography, General Bussi, the commander of the Strategic Palermo Corps [I Corps] had his day.

Every time this general surfaces the political antennas begin to focus on him to see if they can detect something important. Ever since he was governor of Tucuman during the first year of the process of national reorganization, Bussi has been labeled as a man with a political calling, even though he has been prudent enough to reduce his appearances in public to the minimum.

He said a few things. For example, he said that the army is staunchly united behind its commander in chief, that the process goes beyond its "transitory leaders" and elliptically hinted at the industrial, agricultural and livestock stagnation and the educational crisis.

For some, the substance of his speech evidenced little solidarity toward President Viola while others believe that he said what a military officer without any political post must say.

As is his habit, Bussi fell back into silence after his speech and it has been impossible to find out which of these two opinions he shared.

Three days later the president made a speech which apparently did not come up to the expectations which it had created. The presidential speech had two clearly differentiated parts: The first one reviewing the past 5 years in which he seems to regress somewhat by using an admonishing tone.

However, during the second part of the speech he again became a sensitive and accessible man: "The president holds power but this does not mean that he should not be receptive to unselfish and wholesome opinions," he said at one point.

"My government," he further explained, "will seek consensus. That is, it will leave open all communications channels to proposals, criticisms and suggestions from political parties and middle-level social groups, considering that they should be allowed to make their presence and influence felt since it is obvious that the community does not disregard or ignore them."

In his speech, Viola again mentioned those who speculate with instability in which he personally does not believe and made a realistic statement by saying "I am not unaware of the economic difficulties which the country is experiencing and their effect on the people."

Less than 24 hours before, two significant political groups had made their position public knowledge.

In a communique signed by Arturo Frondizi and Rogelio Frigerio, the developmentists asked for urgent and in-depth changes supporting the current tendency but pointing out that "despite its good will, the current administration is hampered by the sluggishness of clean-up measures and a certain amount of hesitation."

The developmentists, who ruled the country between 1958 and 1962, also asked for a partial or total change of the economic policy and indicated that last year's deficit of state-owned enterprises had added up to \$8.2 billion which amounts to a daily loss of \$24 million.

The developmentist declaration emphasized that the very concept and not the implementation of the 1976 plan has failed, and outlined the basic guidelines for an economic recovery. These guidelines essentially seek to attain "realistic prices, utility rates, salaries and exchange rates" and a "simultaneous attack on the deficit in the public sector and on the current productive framework tied to foreign trade and incapable of supplying goods and services required by the community."

In turn, the radical civic union stated that "we are on the brink of disaster" and called upon all social and political sectors for a debate of the national status quo.

After describing the status of the crisis, the radical party stated that "power cannot rest on force alone if the people condemn it. Nothing can be remedied by seeking shelter in isolation and empty word whose message no one believes."

The call of the radical civic union included the military and it is known that bilateral contacts with other political forces will begin next week.

It is also known that once the essential conditions for a multisector meeting are arranged, the radical leaders will cast a silver line to the military asking them to join.

This is why, once his party's document became known, Ricardo Balbin explained that "it is not a question of setting up a front against the armed forces."

It is worth recalling that a few months ago the Peronists had proposed holding a meeting between Bittel, Frondizi and Balbin which would not necessarily be aimed at issuing resolutions, but the project failed to come true.

The political elbow room gained cannot be taken back, and the leaderships of the various parties and groups seem to be prepared to take up their own. Few are prepared to aim their darts at Viola's government, but they want him to make full use of the tools of power, especially because they know that it would be dangerous to bet on the failure of the process.

But they also know that between stagnation and failure there is only one step.

The government's option appears to be quite clear: either it opens its arms to the former power bosses and puts an end to the destabilizing campaign by clashing with all the sectors of the population, or it joins the latter and opposes the former in order to fulfill its own project for consensus.

Which one will it choose?

The only certain thing is that sometimes the road in between proves to be useless, dangerous and lonely.

CSO: 3010/1477

HUMAN RIGHTS LAWYERS THREATENED

PY251805 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 25 Jun 81 p 11

[Text] (NA)--Three lawyers, all of whom work for the Centre for Legal and Social Studies (CELS)--an organization which is linked closely to the defense of human rights--have entered writs of habeas corpus of their own behalf with federal court No 6, according to reliable sources.

The lawyers, Marcelo Parrilli, Luis Fernando Zamora and Juan Jose Pardo initiated the court action seeking to find out if an order for their arrest existed in any security organization. The lawyers added in their formal statement to the court presided over by Federal Judge Zavalia that for the past 15 days they have been victims of acts of intimidation which have made them fear for their safety.

The three men, who are also members of the executive board of the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights (APDH), indicated to the court that they have received anonymous telephone calls at home and in their jobs "warning that (if we) continue our activities linked with human rights, they will be "detained or eliminated directly."

More specifically, Zamora indicated that on 17 June he had been intercepted in the restroom of a bar called El Foro, at the corner of Corrientes and Uruguay, by a young man in civilian dress, who made a menacing gesture at him with a gun.

The lawyers wrote in their habeas corpus writ that given the fact that other members of CELS had been recently detained and later released, they felt that "at least our ambulatory freedom is under serious threat."

This last statement appeared to be a reference to the arrest earlier this year of CELS founders Emilio Mignoni and Jose Westerkamp.

CSO: 3020/119

RIVERY INTERVIEWS CHILEAN RESISTANCE FIGHTER

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 31 May 81 p 15

[Interview with María Isabel Ortega Fuentes by Joaquín Rivery, date and place not given]

[Text]

● THIS INTERVIEW proved difficult. As the narrative went along, every time I stopped her to ask, "Did you participate?" or "What were you doing then?" she would smile shyly, bend her head for a moment in thought, then look up and say "I... only to shift back a moment later to "we" — that is, the Chilean People's Resistance Militia.

Maria Isabel Ortega Fuentes doesn't look as though she is 27 years old, and her delicacy belies the courage and determination she displayed in operations against Pinochet's forces. A year ago she was escaping from the police in a car following an operation at the Elevap elevator factory; when it crashed, she occupied a taxi at gunpoint and escaped to continue the struggle.

●

The birth of her son Ricardo Andrés was a miracle. María Isabel almost miscarried at Villa Grimaldi during torture sessions with the electric cattle prod and pins de arena. But he was born and although young, has already learned from his mother to hate fascism. When he was two and a half years old he started going to protest demonstrations organized by the Group of Relatives of the Disappeared. Once he witnessed a policeman abusing a demonstrator, while María Isabel shouted "Bully!" Afterwards, whenever he saw a policeman in the streets, Ricardo would shout, "Bully!" — till he had to be told to stop because of the risk. One day the car they were riding in was stopped for a check. The child stuck his head out the window; his mother frost, Ricardo smiled and said, "Hello, policeman." It's hard to say how, but he had understood. They were allowed to go on their way.

It made me stop and think. The woman most wanted by the repressive forces of Chile is a loving mother whose face lights up when she shows the picture of her son in her wallet. She adores children, which is why she was studying obstetrics at the University of Concepción at the time of the 1973 coup. She went to the mining zone of Los Andes Coromel for the first guerrilla actions only a few days after the murder of President Allende. But there were practically no arms and the conditions were adverse. The attempt had to be called off.

Her comrade was arrested in Chillán afterwards and placed under house arrest a little later. They took advantage of this to escape to Santiago, where it would be easier to pass unnoticed among 3 000 000 people. There it would be possible to reestablish contact with their party, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), and start work again.

The initial stages of clandestine work in 1974 were tense and filled with danger. Because of an informer she and her comrade, Washington Old Urretta, were arrested and taken to Villa Grimaldi, where she was pregnant. Washington was taken on December 24. He has never reappeared since. María Isabel was saved by the international outcry over the crimes in Chile. In 1975 Pinochet was expecting a visit by representatives of the UN Commission on Human Rights, so he released pregnant women and women with children in the prisons.

The work started again. Back to the Party. Back to the struggle. Ricardo Andrés was born in August 1975. Everything was difficult, but nonetheless it was necessary to work for the progress of the Resistance movement. Progress was slow.

The loss of Washington led her to join the Group of Relatives of the Disappeared and she soon became a leader. Then came the hunger strikes, in which she participated, the protests in which they chained themselves to public buildings, and the tours to Europe to speak out against the regime.

Meanwhile, slow and careful work by the MIR prepared the way for the nascent armed movement. Although she had semilegal status she was actively involved. In 1978 she placed three bombs in state agencies. In 1979 she went completely underground to work in the People's Resistance Militia.

The first large-scale operation for her and the Militia came on November 15, 1979. She and a comrade parked a car in front of the Agas supermarket. Getting out, they walked towards an ice cream stand. The ice cream vendor passed a rifle to her comrade and they headed for the van that had come to pick up money from the supermarket. He went to the back door of the van and she approached the driver gun in hand.

"Then we got a shock, because the information we had was that there would only be what we called 'blue cops' in the van — former members of the armed forces who work as private guards and carry small arms — but there were policemen with submachine guns.

"I went up to the driver, with my pistol and ordered him to get out. He laughed. I wondered why, I thought he was crazy. I repeated, 'Get out,' and then we realized that he was laughing because there was a cop behind him. Suddenly I saw the muzzle of a rifle. We all opened fire. The other comrade fired, one next to me fired and so did I. I have no idea who hit the cop, but he surrendered.

"From behind the van other comrades had shot and killed another cop who tried to resist. A comrade and I placed a Chilean flag with an R in the center on the van. The R stands for the Resistance.

"We didn't achieve our main goal of getting the money because we weren't able to open the van, but it was our first important armed operation. Some 30 comrades participated in it under the leadership of Andrés Pascual Allende, our general secretary. The action served notice on the dictatorship that there was an armed group in Chile ready to oppose it."

The operation at the Elevap factory proved very risky for María Isabel. As they left they were chased by plainclothes policemen. She was driving and a comrade was returning enemy fire. The car crashed and they had to abandon it. They seized a taxi and escaped.

But María Isabel's fingerprints were found in the car because she had been driving without gloves. "I've never committed that error again," she said, "but it doesn't matter any more." Her picture appeared in all the papers and on TV; she was called a "criminal" and an "extremist." She became the most wanted woman in Chile.

That operation was also unsuccessful because the group didn't manage to capture the money. But the operations which followed were successful, especially the triple bank attacks. The People's Resistance Militia became a headache for Pinochet.

The junta started to make threats and stage large-scale roundups among the population, especially in poor neighborhoods. María Isabel participated in several large operations. One was blowing up seven high tension towers, led by Andrés Pascual Allende himself, which led to a near-total blackout in Santiago, Viña del Mar and Valparaíso. The action was coordinated with various other operations on the same night, November 11. She also took part in blowing up the so-called Freedom Flame, Pinochet's monument to fascism and symbol of the regime.

Maria Isabel has been involved in several shoot-outs with forces of the regime. On one occasion she broke through the encirclement of enemy forces, who were even using helicopters, and decided along with her comrades to head for the poor neighborhood of La Legua, where it would be easier for them to move about.

The fascists were given an unexpected welcome. The people received them with a hail of stones. They were stopped in their tracks. The people even threw stones at the helicopters.

Meanwhile María Isabel and her comrades found open doors and friendly hands everywhere enabling them to make their escape through houses and backyards, even though one comrade was slightly wounded. Once more, they'd fooled the forces of repression, this time with the help of the local people, who faced mass arrest for aiding the guerrilla fighters.

The talk turned to the subject of unity of the left. She was very enthusiastic. She recalled the joint communique signed in Havana at the time of the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba by all parties of the Chilean left, including the MIR. "The news was received with much enthusiasm in Chile by the people and even bourgeois papers like *El Mercurio* and *La Tercera* called it a serious threat to the dictatorship."

She feels this year will be decisive for left unity and ardently hopes this will be achieved, because such a step would be a qualitative leap forward for the struggle.

On the subject of the people's backing for the struggle, she smiles broadly. She is very encouraged by the support of the poor, and recalls that in the weeks following her iden-

tification by the repressive forces, when her picture was published everywhere and the regime called on people to denounce her, many people sheltered her until she could change her appearance.

Constantly in her mind are her son Ricardo Andrade, whom she has not seen since February 1980, and her relatives who have been jailed and interrogated.

Maria Isabel Ortega Puen昱 remains in the struggle. She has had to go into exile but this does not mean she has ceased working for the MIR. Someday we will be able to interview her, alongside her son perhaps, when fascism is no more, when men and women can walk down the broad avenues of Chile in freedom. This is what she and so many others are striving for.

CSO: 3020/115

FOREIGN POLICY STANDS ON LATIN AMERICAN ISSUES

Bolivian Regime Scored

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 7 Jun 81 p 11

[Article by Joaquin Rivery]

[Text] The announcement that General Luis Garcia Meza is resigning as Bolivia's "president" to make way for someone else appointed by the Bolivian military High Command comes as no surprise.

It was obviously impossible for the dictator to put up for long with the endless chain of pressures, uprisings and plots being constantly hatched against him, and the fact that he is a discredited man both in the nation and abroad didn't help.

That bucket's been to the well so many times it's no wonder the bottom fell out.

So far this year, several insubordinations and uprisings have been staged by the military chiefs, and one by Carlos Valverde, a civilian neofascist. In every instance there were demands for Garcia Meza's resignation and for changes in the High Command, and strong criticisms of the administration. Garcia Meza has been branded a blundering and inept ruler. Added to this were the constant rumors of impending coups--most of them true--and widespread pressure from all sides. To make matters worse, the regime was becoming increasingly isolated abroad.

Meanwhile, Garcia Meza did some maneuvering of his own. Luis Arce Gomez, a highly unpopular figure known to have close ties with drug traffickers, was dropped from the Ministry of the Interior and later also removed from his post as head of the La Paz Military Academy, when the senior cadets there staged a rebellion. He also changed a few commanding officers in some military units.

But the problems didn't go away. Valverde rose up in arms for 48 hours. Colonel Emilio Lanza led a rebellion in Cochabamba. Former dictator Hugo Banzer withdrew his party's support for the regime. (He and Alberto Natusch, the man who led the attempted coup in November 1979 were both deported later). Nevertheless, the plotting continued as before. A new revolt in Cochabamba led by Colonel Lanza was the last straw.

the results of this latest revolt, however, have some unusual features. In the first place, it followed the same pattern as the previous one; Lanza backed down in a matter of hours. In the second place, subsequent events unfolded so rapidly that everything pointed to a pre-arranged plan.

The implications are then, that Lanza's revolt was aimed at enabling the High Command to give García Meza an ultimatum on the grounds that the widespread protests had gotten out of control.

On May 26 García Meza himself appointed General Humberto Gayoja as head of the army. Gayoja, whose meteoric rise to his present position has taken only a few weeks, then announced that the High Command would meet on July 17 to pick a new ruler, to be inaugurated on August 6.

Also announced was the appointment of Colonel Lucio Añez--viewed by some as a Banzerite-as army chief of staff. To replace him at the helm of the La Paz Military Academy, García Meza appointed Colonel Faustino Rico Toro, a notorious torturer during the Banzer administration.

According to some observers, it is Banzer who has done best out of the shuffle. The only force completely left out of the proceedings has been the Bolivian people.

García Meza's replacement opens up a period of great uncertainty for Bolivia. There are deep splits in the armed forces themselves, despite Banzer's apparent lead, and the lust for power is very much evident in all the military.

No one can predict that the announced changes will bring peace and stability to the country; on the contrary, the power struggle has just begun.

The only thing clear is that, although García Meza had predicted a long stay in power, he has been replaced after less than one year in power. July 17 would have marked the first anniversary of his coup.

Caribbean Progress Noted

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW (in English) 7 Jun 81 p 11

(Article by José Bodas Fornés: "Progress' 20 Years Later")

(text) A new "Alliance for Progress," whose goals are similar to those of the alliance that failed during the '60s, is now being concocted in Washington, only this time it is confined to the Caribbean region.

The launching of the publicity campaign on the embryo program was timed to coincide with the visit to Washington of Venezuelan Minister of the Interior Rafael Andújar Montes de Oca, who thus became its official spokesman.

Montes de Oca met during the week ending May 30 with U.S. Vice-President George Bush, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and top State Department officials. He later spoke to the press and reported on the planning of a new "alliance."

According to the publicity campaign, the new initiative is a joint project of the U.S. and Venezuelan Governments but, as Newsweek told it, the idea is all "Made in USA," and the Reagan administration is planning to urge various governments in the region to support Washington in its effort to set up this new "Alliance for Progress."

Both the Venezuelan minister and Newsweek agreed that what the program sought was to "halt the spread of communism" in the Caribbean by promoting economic development. The original Alliance for Progress, launched shortly after the Cuban Revolution emerged victorious, had the same objective.

Similarly, the new program is a response to the popular triumphs in Nicaragua and Grenada and the consolidation of the Cuban revolutionary process.

Many reasons accounted for the failure of the first program. A prime one was that Washington never fulfilled its lavish promises of financial assistance, and many governments in the region were reluctant to introduce the partial reforms proposed by the "alliance."

Washington's concern over the changes that have occurred in the Caribbean and Central America is not new. The last U.S. administration also tried to obstruct progressive trends in the region by resorting to economic and military measures such as setting up special forces in Florida for eventual intervention in the Caribbean and launching large-scale military maneuvers like Solid Shield '80.

In the economic sphere, the Carter administration promised to boost financial aid, and during its term a so-called cooperation group presided over by the World Bank was set up to stimulate the economic development of the Caribbean.

But the results obtained so far have not pleased the current rulers of the United States, who are now planning a policy of backing governments in the area viewed by Washington as allies.

A revealing aspect of this plan, showing that the campaign can't be viewed as a global approach to countering the region's underdevelopment, is that only recently Washington decided to cut off all types of aid to reconstruction in Nicaragua.

Neither can the campaign really be based on the Caribbean countries' economic needs, since many Latin American countries are afflicted by the same evils, as attested by the figures of illiteracy, malnutrition, poverty, etc. in countries like Paraguay, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru.

The U.S. administration is currently facing a delicate economic situation at home and, to spread around the burden of its future loans to the region, it has already appealed to its Western European allies for help. This became evident on the occasion of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's recent visit to the United States.

In fact, the whole plan confirms Washington's intentions of harassing and destabilizing the region's democratic governments and its efforts to have other Western powers fall in with its Caribbean policy.

Venezuelan-U.S. Concurrence Scored

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 7 Jun 81 p 11.

(Article by Juan Marrero: "Aping the Yankees")

[Text] One must come to the conclusion that there's nothing creative or original about the propaganda machine of the Social Christian Party, COPEI. On April 19 Diario de Caracas published a document entitled "Problems of War and Strategy in the Caribbean" which is practically a carbon copy of the documents issued by the CIA for its psychological warfare at home and abroad. The only difference is the assertion made by Herrera Campins' propagandists that the document reached COPEI headquarters "through their new friends in Peking," and, therefore, they refer to it as the Chinese document.

It makes no difference, however, whether the document came from CIA headquarters in Langley or from Peking. Both places are hotbeds of fabrication, deceit, subversion and conspiracy, breeding hatred of socialism, revolution and the peoples' struggle for national liberation.

The publication of the so-called Chinese Document is nothing but an attempt to prepare Venezuelan public opinion psychologically to go along with the plans for increasing the country's military power. While the U.S. administration continues to justify growing military expenditure by issuing hysterical warnings against the "Soviet danger" and the "Soviet threat," its COPEI allies follow suit, the only difference being that they warn against "an aggression by Cuba." The Yankees talk about Soviet military superiority, and now their COPEI friends have come up with "Cuban military superiority." While the Yankees warn against the danger that the Soviet navy may block the flow of oil from the Middle East and Southwest Asia to the United States, the press controlled by COPEI tries to scare the Venezuelan people by warning against the danger that the Cubans "may block the flow of Venezuelan oil to other parts of the world, either by intercepting the tankers, destroying the refineries, or even wiping out the Venezuelan army and taking over Venezuela if necessary."

Everybody knows what's behind all this ballyhoo, behind this crude aping of the Yankees' attempts to create a cold war climate. The whole thing boils down to the fact that the Herrera Campins' regime is making arrangements with the Yankees for the purchase of 48 highly sophisticated F-16 fighter planes at 15 million dollars each. In a country which, despite its oil, has a foreign debt of over 10,800 million dollars, how is it possible to justify spending an additional 700-odd million on military planes? In a country where 16 percent of the labor force is unemployed, where more than one-third of the people earn less than the minimum wage, how is it possible to justify such a nonproductive expenditure? There's only one way to do it, and that's by doing what the Yankees do: resorting to lies and deceit.

THATCHER'S NORTHERN IRELAND POSITION SCORED

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 7 Jun 81 p 11

(Article by Cino Colina: "Thatcher's Bitter Pill")

(Text)



SINCE 1917, when Thomas Ashe died after being force-fed, 16 Republicans have died on hunger strike in Northern Ireland, in pursuit of various demands. In 1976, the British Government decided that it was unacceptable to feed against their will prisoners who refused food and announced that in the future it would allow those on hunger strike to die. That is what it is doing now.

The hunger strike is a form of protest with a long history in Ireland, ever since the 18th century. A person who had a grievance against someone of higher rank would go on a fast at that person's door until the dispute was settled. This practice was very common among Irish tenant farmers who were exploited by English landlords.

Now, the death of four prisoners in the Maze prison in Belfast has sharpened the conflict between Northern Irish Republicans and Westminster. They were demanding political prisoner status, which would give them the right to wear their own clothes, to be exempt from prison duties and to associate freely among themselves within the prison.

The British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, recently tried yet again to distort the prisoners' demands. At a luncheon in Belfast, she declared with the virulence for which she is notorious: "Faced with the failure of their discredited cause, the men of violence (of course she means here only the Republicans) have, in recent months played what could be their last card. They have turned their violence against themselves through a hunger strike to the death."

Thatcher's view is both callous and mistaken. The example set by the hunger strikers has won the respect and admiration of the working class, of the thousands of jobs in Northern Ireland and in England, where there have been demonstrations of support for the prisoners and their fast. Besides, the hunger strike has had wide coverage around the world. But obviously it is unlikely that the Iron Lady will acknowledge that it is British colonialism which may

be playing its last card in Northern Ireland.

Mrs. Thatcher had more to say at her Belfast luncheon. After promising (a promise is all that's needed for the Northern Ireland Unionists, faithful lackeys of Westminster) that she would not give in to the H-block prisoners' demands, she added: "These men are totally opposed to democracy. They only want power for themselves."

So what does the Iron Lady think democracy is? Does she think it is democratic that a member of the parliamentary opposition, elected by a big majority vote, could not occupy his seat in the House, owing to the intrusiveness of the governing party? This was the case with Robert Sands. Is it democratic that people have been in detention for over a year without trial? But then, for Thatcher, the fight against injustice, British intervention and capitalist exploitation in Northern Ireland is not democracy but a heinous crime.

But one cannot find faults with her last remark. Irish Republicans do want power — for their people, oppressed by centuries of English domination; power to end the abuses committed by the occupation troops, the torture applied to extract "confessions," the use of schools in Catholic areas as military barracks, the soaring unemployment rate among a minority virtually under siege from soldiers who do not hesitate to shoot on the slightest suspicion.

It is now over 100 years since Karl Marx observed that the British wanted to persuade the whole world that they had the right to fight the Irish, even in their own territory, and that any Irishman who struggled against the British Government should be outlawed.

Margaret Thatcher has no intention of steering from the old British road with respect to Northern Ireland. True as ever to the interests of British monopoly capital and its lackeys, with the quint oppression for the people, she is incapable of realizing that the Maze fast could well prove a bitter pill for Westminster to swallow.

PEREZ HERRERO HAILS ANNIVERSARY OF 'RADIO HAVANA'

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 17 May 81 p 4

[Speech by Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Party]

[Text]

● **ANTONIO PEREZ** Herrera, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Party, gave a speech at the ceremony marking the 20th anniversary of Radio Havana Cuba, the shortwave radio station, at a Havana theater.

Also present were Jesus Montanez, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and Jose Felipe Carretero, member of the Central Committee.

Radio Havana Cuba's director, Alfredo Vilas, also spoke briefly. Other officials present included Jorge Enrique Mendoza, member of the Central Committee and editor of Granma, Orlando Fundora, alternate member of the Central Committee, Party officials, heads of publications, and other guests.

The text of Antonio Perez Herrero's speech follows:

Comrades,

THE 20TH anniversary of any work center is in itself an important event. It becomes especially significant in the case of a mass media organ which is in daily contact with thousands of people and which, through efficient work, can build strong links with the public over the years, making journalists, technicians and announcers well known, respected and often loved by the people. This is one of the things that enables the press, radio and TV to be effective tools of the Party for the education of the masses.

This 20th anniversary of Radio Havana Cuba, a stronghold of the Revolution and a representative of the ideology and feelings of an entire people, is of special note. For its constant and fruitful work is part of the efforts of the Cuban Revolution to publicize its true image, to raise its clear and truthful voice at the right moment and in a spirit of solidarity, in the face of dishonest imperialist attempts to distort our example of struggle and victory.

That is why this celebration is echoed and shared by revolutionaries and honest people everywhere, who know that Radio Havana Cuba's broadcasts reflect the truth and support their just struggle for emancipation.

On this occasion we recall the station's modest beginnings, and express the Party's appreciation for the work done during all these years. The station has built up a large audience, it has consolidated its reputation and increased its influence in its role of publicizing the successes of our people, the policy of the Party, and especially the daily battle against the campaigns of slander and lies which imperialism has always used against the Cuban Revolution.

Radio Havana Cuba first went on the air at a crucial moment, in 1961, just as imperialism was resorting to grotesque propaganda campaigns and an armed attack against our country was imminent. That situation, together with the growing interest of the peoples of the world in the Cuban revolutionary process, were the best possible starting points for the work of a station that has always been viewed as the voice of the Cuban Revolution; the voice of a newly liberated Cuba and a people confronting the hostility of the United States. Its task was to spread their views and combat the slander and lies put out by imperialist mass media, which poison the airwaves and the minds of millions of people all over Latin America and the world.

That was the period when the United States felt able to impose its will on puppet governments throughout the hemisphere and arbitrarily engineer the political isolation of the Cuban Revolution, even to harbor the absurd hope of crushing the example our country had set. Then, as now, this station was one of the means we used to pierce the curtain of falsehood and slander surrounding us. Never before had a mass media organ of a small and under-developed country inflicted such heavy blows on the news monopoly of imperialism.

Like its predecessor Radio Rebelde, Radio Havana Cuba came into being in the heat of our people's battle, and like the guerrilla station truthfully served the revolutionary cause. Faithful to that tradition and to its historical responsibility, Radio Havana Cuba spoke out to the world, promptly and courageously, of the bombings which preceded the mercenary invasion; it publicized the proclamation of the socialist nature of the Revolution and promoted international solidarity with the heroic struggle against aggression. The voice of Cuba carried to the peoples the good news that for the first time in the hemisphere imperialism had been defeated in a mass battle, smashing its domination and putting on a firm base the hemisphere's first state of workers and peasants. The myths of fascism were shattered and the way was opened for all the peoples of the Americas to be a little bit freer.

Fidel had pointed this out at the funeral of those killed in the bombings of the airports. "Do they think they can hide this from the world? They cannot. Cuba already has a radio station broadcasting to all Latin America, heard by countless Latin Americans and people throughout the world."

Radio Havana Cuba's baptism of fire was the battle of Playa Girón. It was the station's first great battle for truth and for the dignity and prestige of the Revolution, and the first great victory.

Over the years the Yankee news agencies have continued to resort to the most fantastic schemes against Cuba.

Meanwhile our mass media, especially those directed towards a foreign audience, have striven to refute with increasing effectiveness the fallacies and lies of imperialism. This has been an encouragement and a tool for our people and an inspiration for all revolutionaries fighting for the freedom of their peoples and lacking the means to make known their actions and ideas.

With justifiable pride the staff at Radio Havana Cuba can say that ever since it came into being the station has been an important element in this effort. Their victory in this arduous ideological battle can be measured by the station's increase in political influence, and is a product of the effort and talent of those who make it possible for the voice of Cuba to go on the air daily.

During the last two decades, with big budgets and the most modern technical aids, our enemies have improved their methods of ideological penetration and domination; they have undertaken ever more far-reaching and subtle propaganda campaigns to undermine the integrity, prestige and unity of the socialist countries and destabilize progressive governments.

Exposing imperialism and alerting the peoples to the dangers posed by disunity in the face of brutal attack has always been and will continue to be the first priority of the work done by Radio Havana Cuba, considering the circumstances in which the task has been carried out. This is an even more praiseworthy achievement. As is the case with all our mass media organs, we have confronted the powerful imperialist news monopoly with limited experience and personnel. As far as our abilities allow, we have helped bring a welcome breath of fresh air to the peoples of the world, especially our own hemisphere, in a prevailing climate of alienating propaganda orchestrated by imperialism. With this end in view Radio Havana Cuba has been a platform from which leading figures of the world revolutionary movement have been able to speak out. That is its greatest success, and a just cause for satisfaction on this 20th anniversary.

These factors, along with prestige, honesty, political consistency and other indisputable virtues, have made the station worthy of our people and its inspiring traditions and have merited the admiration, respect and confidence of our brothers and sisters in struggle and victory.

A mass media organ deserves the highest honor when it dedicates itself to truth, justice and aspirations to freedom, while offering a platform to men and women in the leading positions of the struggle for national sovereignty, men and women in the forefront of history.

Radio Havana Cuba has had the honor of broadcasting the words of men such as Luis Augusto Turcios Lima, Fabricio Ojeda, Carlos Fonseca Amador, Miguel Enríquez, Salvador Allende, Francisco Caamaño, Mario Santucho, Camilo Torres, Amílcar Cabral, Agostinho Neto, Ho Chi Minh. It has had the honor of supporting the cause of the Dominican people during the imperialist attack; the Chilean Resistance following the fascist coup which overthrew the Popular Unity government; the struggle of Angola and Ethiopia in defense of their sovereignty and territorial integrity; the heroism of our sister nation Nicaragua as it fought to overthrow the 40-year Somoza dictatorship; the

glorious struggle of the Salvadoran people against the Military-Christian Democratic junta which has plunged their country into a bloodbath. Twenty years after its establishment, we can say that all just causes in the world, all battles for the dignity of a people have enjoyed the encouragement and support of Radio Havana Cuba.

Serving the most noble aspirations of independence and giving them our modest backing has undoubtedly been the greatest satisfaction of Cuban revolutionaries. Unswerving loyalty to those principles in the constant work of information has been an unchanging principle of the work done by these comrades over the last 20 years. With their dedication, effort and total commitment to the work of the Revolution they have written the history of this station.

Now, as we look back along our road, we must pay tribute to the man who, with his proverbial political foresight, realized the importance of radio as a means of disseminating our ideas, views, principles and aspirations, and its effectiveness in overcoming the censorship, political isolation and news blockade imposed by Yankee imperialism. As early as the critical time in the Sierra Maestra the unforgettable Major Ernesto Che Guevara realized the need for a radio station that would tell the truth about the guerrilla struggle to all our people.

After the revolutionary victory, when renewed efforts were made to distort the truth to the world's peoples, Che again played an important role in helping to set up a station, this time on international airwaves, that would truly represent the Cuban revolutionary process.

As we recall those early days we pay grateful tribute to the station's founder, Comrade Marcos Behareras, who with dedication and exemplary modesty devoted his energy, experience and talent to its establishment.

From the moment the station went on the air, many comrades contributed the valuable knowledge they had acquired during long years of work in the field of ideological struggle and revolutionary propaganda. Especially significant here was the priceless contribution of Comrade César Escalante, brilliant propagandist and exemplary Communist, who spared neither time nor effort in working with this station.

Radio Havana Cuba also owes much to numerous revolutionary intellectuals who have worked with it in the course of these years. People such as the Salvadoran poet Roque Dalton and our own Alejo Carpentier, though no longer with us, are fine examples of this effort.

The achievements, example and decisive contribution of those who have been genuine representatives of the most advanced contemporary political thought have nourished Radio Havana Cuba's growth and served as an inspiration. In particular, the close attention Fidel has devoted to the station has served as a unique source of enlightenment and an incentive towards ever better work.

Comrades, the date we are celebrating today reminds us of the early months of 1961, and the present situation is similar to the one which prevailed then. The intervening 20 years have seen no lessening of the ferocious hatred of the imperialists towards our country, nor have they resigned themselves to the fact that the Revolution is here to stay. Far from it, now their anti-Cuban hysteria is producing the most irrational threats and an adventurous policy which places humanity on the brink of new wars.

Hand in hand with this are the renewed propaganda efforts aimed at distorting the political and economic conditions of our country. The best examples of this are the extraordinary tissues of lies fabricated about the events of April and May 1980, about internationalist aid to several African countries and about our solidarity with Nicaragua and other nations of Central America.

Now the slander against the Cuban Revolution and against other socialist and progressive countries is being stepped up. The methods are becoming more subtle and sophisticated, but the objectives remain the same — to destroy the Cuban Revolution and distort the example which it offers to the oppressed peoples of the world.

In the drive to counter these campaigns aimed at isolating our country, destroying the good reputation of the Revolution and undermining the solidarity of the peoples, the mass media and the comrades in charge of propaganda directed abroad and of refuting enemy propaganda have a vital role to play, a role which should be viewed in the context of the project to set up a New International Information Order that would help end the news-monopoly of imperialism and lead to real democracy in the field of news diffusion.

The struggle for that new information order is a sign of our times, which are marked by the collapse of the colonial and imperialist system and by the liberation of dozens of countries which have immediately started a more difficult battle: the consolidation of independence and freedom. In nearly all cases they must cope with the hostility of imperialism, which takes many forms, among them ideological attacks often spearheaded by the mass media.

As well as political and economic liberation, the underdeveloped countries also seek spiritual liberation, which necessarily involves challenging the present state of information in the world and the prevailing mass media structure. Such a challenge invariably meets with the obstinate opposition of the United States, which has launched its propaganda machine into the battle against this just demand. The excuse they use couldn't be more absurd; they claim to be worried that a new information order might obstruct the "free flow" of information and the alleged freedom of the press. This is above all a campaign of the news magnates, owners of newspapers and mass media organs in general.

At the same time, the imperialists claim that information problems should be solved by having the underdeveloped countries draw closer to the industrialized capitalist countries in order to facilitate the transfer of technology. However, the non-aligned nations agree that while the technology of telecommunications is vital for socioeconomic progress, its transfer is in itself only a more subtle form of dependency and alienation when not carried out in the context of a general strategy of development.

Here we have a battle between two concepts: that which sees information as an ideological and cultural instrument of the imperialist system, and that which considers it a means of social development and a tool to strengthen the identity of the peoples and serve their cause.

The "free flow" of information so zealously upheld by the United States is only free on one side, that of the capitalist nations. Proof of this is the fact that 95 percent of that flow is dependent on the commercially-oriented vehicles of 130 publicity agencies in 45 countries. U.S. capital has control of all of these agencies, if not outright ownership.

We need only point out that 81 big transnational companies control 75 percent of the international information network. This is why the United States plays a leading role in criticizing and opposing the views advocated by UNESCO, the Group of 77 and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries regarding the New International Information Order.

In short, the New International Information Order means the struggle for a more just and equitable distribution and circulation of information, better use of the mass media, elimination of the imbalances and lack of equality now prevailing in the field of information diffusion, and an end to the monopoly of the news transnationals.

Comrades, in the present world situation the role of the mass media is especially important, particularly those dealing with international information. Thus we confidently expect the same worthy, exemplary and efficient attitude that has always characterized this collective in the past. From its journalists, leaders and administrative personnel we know there will be more discipline and dedication than ever: we

are convinced they will continue making Radio Havana Cuba an unconquerable ideological bastion.

Now, on its 20th anniversary, the Party and Revolution have good cause for satisfaction with the role of this collective. We are confident that you will continue to make known the truth about the Cuban Revolution, the success of our people and the views of our Party as you have done so far.

Twenty years ago, with far fewer resources and experience, Radio Havana Cuba proved capable of assuming a great and historic responsibility; in the future it will reach still greater heights. It is not ideally equipped in technical and financial terms, but it has the essential thing: well-deserved international prestige, a loyal audience, a magnificent tradition and an experienced and enthusiastic staff capable of fulfilling their mission.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Party and our commander in chief we congratulate you on the 20th anniversary and wish you continuing success.

Thank you very much.

CSO: 3020/116

ATWE ISSUES SECOND CONGRESS GENERAL DECLARATION

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 10 May 81 p 9

(Text)

General Declaration of the 2nd Congress of the Association of Third World Economists approved at the final session

• We, Third World economists meeting in Havana, Cuba, from April 26 to 30, 1981, solemnly declare the following

In the course of the last three decades, the peoples have intensified their struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, racism — including Zionism — and reaction. As a result of these struggles for national independence, the political map of the world has greatly changed in favor of the forces of progress and independent development in the Third World countries.

As the 1st Congress of the Association of Third World Economists declared in Algiers, it is obvious that although access to political independence is of great importance, it is only a first and unavoidable stage in the battle for total liberation and real development. Such development includes, as indispensable components, complete economic independence, social equity, the elimination of cultural colonialism and the exercise of full sovereignty over national economic resources for the benefit of the vast majority of the population.

Underdevelopment — historically rooted in colonialism and maintained at present by the mechanisms of imperialist neocolonialism — generates economic dependence for a large number of Third World countries and impedes the formal independence of states from becoming real economic and political independence for their peoples.

We, who work in the economic sphere in the Third World, ratify that, in these times of imperialist aggressiveness, it is necessary to gain awareness of our political and scientific responsibilities by coherently combining scientific rigor with social commitment to our peoples, with the aim of defending the interests of the workers, the peasants and all toiling and poor strata of society.

Submerged in the crisis of its system and acting with renewed aggressiveness that highlights its historic obsolescence, imperialism presents a global strategy commensurate with the scope of its objectives of dominating the world economy.

Be it through the fallacies of interdependence or by devising nonexistent mutual interests between the exploiters and the exploited, imperialism is only following its traditional path.

As it has done throughout its history, capitalism is mobilizing its spokesmen in the field of economic theory to defend the system and try to convince the Third World that economic development can only be achieved within the framework of capitalist relations of production.

At present there are attempts — which are slightly different but all have the same intention — to offer the Third World supposedly appropriate formulas to overcome backwardness and underdevelopment. One of them is the implementation of ultraliberal economic policies of a monetarist nature which in practice mean subordinating these countries' economies to the dictates of the transnational corporations; setting in motion rapacious economic mechanisms that concentrate income in the hands of privileged groups, drastically reducing government spending, and putting the economies on an allegedly sound footing which means, in essence, to prepare them to better serve as appendices of big transnational capital. In order to achieve these goals they use the mechanisms of the World Bank and especially those of the International Monetary Fund, which by acting along these lines become the gendarmes of the internal affairs of the countries requesting their services.

Another variant is a false attempt to industrialize the Third World through a certain industrial redeployment, also designed by the transnationals. This redeployment, aimed at increasing profits on the basis of the low wages in the Third World, among other things, creates the illusion of up-to-date manufacturing, which is reflected statistically as rapid, but distorted, growth.

In actual fact, this is but a new form of dependence in which fake industrialization sponsored by the transnationals incorporates the economies of those countries into the interests of the transnational corporations while disintegrating, distorting and penetrating national economies. This is not, of course, the industrialization that the Third World needs and demands; nor can its development model be the one adopted by a small number of countries that export light industry items with limited aggregate value and are trapped in the network of intersubsidiary trade and technological-financial dependence, thereby contributing to the attempt to create a new international division of labor with which capitalism seeks to prolong its existence. The industrialization that the Third World countries require must be based on the peoples' ownership and the interests of their nations, as well as on the needs and possibilities of their respective economies.

In view of these manifestations of the imperialist economy, we declare, as we did at the 1st Congress, that we are putting ourselves at the service of our peoples through political and economic action, the most advanced scientific research, the most vigilant reflection and the practical application of the theory of development at the service of the peoples.

The struggle of the Third World countries continues to revolve around some basic demands such as:

National, autonomous, overall development: the complete sovereignty of the peoples of the Third World over their natural resources and wealth, the implementation of a New International Economic Order which goes against the neocolonialist type of international division of labor consonant with the interests of imperialism.

But these basic demands, which necessarily involve fighting against the imperialist forces, can be achieved only if they are accompanied by thoroughgoing structural changes within most countries of the Third World so as to secure effective management, participation in and control by the great working masses of the process of economic and social development through their governing the state politically.

Such profound structural changes require changes in the countryside to eliminate latifundism and all other obsolete landholding systems; setting into motion the productive potential of agriculture with modern methods, including cooperatives; doing away with the terrible relations of exploitation suffered by peasants and agricultural workers, and improving their standard of living. These changes will contribute to overcoming both domestic food deficits and the dependence on other countries for food, which imperialism uses at present as an instrument to pressure and blackmail hungry peoples. In addition, these transformations will also promote and extend domestic markets in terms of industrial production.

They also imply a real industrialization process on the basis of national resources and genuine, appropriate foreign cooperation adapted to national conditions and integrated into the rest of the economy, within the framework of a coherent development plan.

Structural changes must include such decisive measures as the education of all the people within Third World countries, inasmuch as illiteracy, ignorance and lack of culture are inherent characteristics of underdevelopment.

We must eradicate illiteracy from our countries and establish educational systems that ensure the training of the workers for the tasks of development. Not one single talent should be frustrated, and local scientific and technical cadres must be trained to contribute to the rise of economy, social progress and the flourishing of culture.

Similarly, we must tackle the situation of extreme neglect of health systems in order to eliminate epidemics and endemic diseases which destroy not only the lives of millions of people but also drain the strength of other millions for building liberated societies.

In general, the societies of Third World countries which have not done so, will have to improve their peoples' opportunity to exercise democracy so as to guarantee their access to the political benefits of progress. In this connection, the organization of all vital sectors of society must be secured by taking active measures toward the establishment of worker, peasant, women and youth organizations comprising the vast majority of the people.

Within this framework, special attention must be paid to securing equal rights for women and their integration into the process of development and into the life of society generally, and to actively safeguarding their rights both as citizens and as mothers.

These measures will promote the support of the masses, multiply their forces to the extent that they adopt them, and facilitate changes in income distribution. They will prevent the implantation of consumer-type patterns alien to the realities of Africa, Asia and Latin America, and will facilitate the full exercise of sovereignty over natural resources and economic activities.

In the sphere of international political and economic relations, the Third World faces problems that inexorably link the maintenance and increase of living standards of its peoples and their will to develop, to burning external situations. Such is the case of the Third World countries' foreign debt, which threatens to become a disease of incalculable consequences for the whole world.

The debt of the Third World countries amounts to over 400,000 million dollars, and there are no real prospects of canceling it. That debt demands the annual payment of thousands of millions for servicing. This does not reduce

indebtedness but increases it, and it does not provide any prospect whatsoever of settling the debt.

The foreign debt of the Third World is a stifling stranglehold on its economies and intensifies underdevelopment.

The policies implemented by the financial centers of developed capitalist countries are so irrational that they not only prevent them from recovering their loans but also limit the potential of Third World economies. If traditional premises are used as a starting point, there is no way out of this situation.

On the other hand, the financial-monetary crisis, which mainly affects the Third World and is a manifestation of the more general economic crisis of the capitalist system, is handled by capital-owning countries with the instruments of transnational enterprises and subordinate governments. We refer, of course, to the nefarious action of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

A global demand of Third World countries is the one referring to the price of their basic commodities, which their peoples' standard of living depends upon. While the prices of their goods decline in both absolute and relative terms, the prices of their imports from developed capitalist countries skyrocket. This phenomenon causes traditional terms of trade — which have been deteriorating for many years now — to become even worse. Through their products, developed capitalist countries pass on the uncontrollable inflation that affects them, as well as the fabulous prices imposed by transnational monopolies in the field of energy, thus forcing the Third World to pay a maintenance quota for their sick economies. This process causes the Third World's foreign debt to soar.

The only valid procedure to begin a stage of progressive solutions would be to secure an additional contribution, until 1990, of no less than 400 thousand million dollars, at 1980 real values, in the form of donations and long-term, low-interest soft credits.

This money would be used by underdeveloped countries for investments in their economies according to their sovereign decisions. Such a policy would revive the world market, intensify trade and might lead to the strengthening of Third World economies for their own benefit.

and indirectly alleviate the permanent crisis of the developed capitalist world.

The only way to pull the world economy out of its morass is to apply new and bold initiatives with the realistic view required by the international situation. This kind of policy will never be alien to the vigorous demand to detain the arms race, reduce war expenses and promote an international policy of cooperation and peace.

Over 500 thousand million dollars will be spent throughout the world in 1981, both directly and indirectly, for military purposes!

It is criminal and, at the same time, outrageous. In recent months, imperialism has stepped up its war policy and forces the world to follow the irrational and suicidal path it has taken.

Let us halt the arms race and demand that all those millions be used for peace and development!

As workers in the economic field, we are constantly faced with the daily realities of underdevelopment. We also teach and carry out research on this subject.

No matter where we work, we must seek out and promote the ways and means for the true development of our peoples. The only way to achieve this is by participating in the struggles of the workers and peasants, of the broad popular masses, so that our scientific ideas will be in line with the economic and social realities of the Third World.

As intellectual workers, we must also work toward further enlightenment and understanding. We must teach our students and peoples not to accept theories from the imperialist camp aimed at making the oppressed think in the oppressors' terms.

Today, the call for mobilization issued by our 1st Congress is still valid.

"In the face of imperialist propaganda, the Third World must urgently mobilize its 'scientific potential'."

We, Third World economists, end this General Declaration expressing our deep solidarity with all those who are subject to political repression, to any kind of discrimination and to injustice.

Havana, April 30, 1981

ARMED FORCES HONORS MININT 20TH ANNIVERSARY**Celebration Noted**

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 7 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Roger Ricardo Luis]

[Text]

• GENERAL OF the Army Raúl Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR), closed the ceremony to pay tribute to the Ministry of the Interior (MININT) on its 20th anniversary of fruitful work.

Major of the Revolution Ramiro Valdés, member of the Political Bureau and minister of the interior, also presided over the ceremony, which was held on May 27 in the Universal Hall of the FAR, in Havana.

Comrades in arms with MININT, the FAR was the country's first institution to express its warmth, admiration and respect for the mission the Ministry has successfully carried out over the past two decades.

Speaking on behalf of the Revolutionary Antiaircraft Defense and Air Force was Colonel Arnaldo Tamayo Méndez. He said that MININT has won the affection and respect of our entire people for having been a bastion of security and internal order throughout all these years.

He was followed by Rear Admiral José L. Cuzá Téllez-Girón, alternate member of the Central Committee, who, on behalf of the Revolutionary Navy, expressed the people's sense of security and confidence in an institution composed of dignified men and women with a fervent revolutionary spirit and a profound sense of justice, responsibility and social duty.

Brigadier General Samuel Rodríguez Planas, alternate Central Committee member, greeted MININT's fighters on behalf of the land forces. He observed that the tribute to the Ministry of the Interior acquires special relevance for it marks the 20th anniversary of the fraternal institution which, thanks to the dedication of its members, is now stronger than ever.

Also presiding over the ceremony were the substitutes to the minister of the FAR, members of the High Command of MININT, plus generals, chiefs and officers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of the Interior.

Raul Castro Speaks

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 7 Jun 81 p 2

[Text]

Speech given by General of the Army Raul Castro Ruiz, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR), at the FAR's ceremony to pay tribute to the Ministry of the Interior (MININT) on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of its founding. Held at the Universal Hall of the FAR on May 27, 1981. Year of the 20th Anniversary of Girón.

Before beginning his speech, General of the Army Raul Castro explained that it had been decided to propose to the comrades of the Ministry of the Interior that the ceremony be held on May 27 because he would be out of the city on the day of the main ceremony. He went on to say, "What's more important, we were enthused by the idea that the Revolutionary Armed Forces be the first to pay tribute to their dear and closest brothers and sisters of the Ministry of the Interior on its 20th anniversary."

Comrades:

 IN THE simplest way possible, in keeping with the close ties established during these years of socialist construction, the FAR join our people's demonstrations of recognition, affection and respect towards the Ministry of the Interior, an institution born at the dawn of the revolutionary victory and tempered in the constant battle to defend our achievements and which is now celebrating its 20th anniversary.

The principle on which the Ministry of the Interior was created, that of serving the people and always identifying with their aspirations, makes this celebration an event that in many ways is closely related to the masses, for whom this institution and its members represent the defenders of their rights and property.

From the very beginning, the Revolution started a process that led simultaneously to the destruction of the bourgeois state apparatus and the creation of the organs of the worker-peasant state. In every sphere of social life, mainly in those related to the police-military apparatus, the Revolution took special pains to create institutions that corresponded with the circumstances brought about by the people's victory.

MININT was created at that time, when the Revolution was taking its first steps and was waging its first battles against imperialism and internal counterrevolution, having been forced to do so by the enemy's hostility. Its ranks were filled with fighters from the Rebel Army and the militia, who, despite

their lack of experience and limited training, set up, in an amazingly short period of time in many cases, a series of departments that were able to cope with operations in very sensitive and complex areas. The Ministry of the Interior, a typically revolutionary institution, has developed amidst the daily battle against the imperialist enemy, internal counterrevolution and every type of common crime.

On congratulating you for your 20 years of fruitful existence, we are sure that the struggles and victories that account for the combat glory of MININT will be an essential part of the legacy that present revolutionaries will leave to future generations. Our people will always remember the heroic behavior of many fighters from MININT at Playa Girón; the Ministry's outstanding work of penetration into the counterrevolutionary bands; the spirit of self-denial with which its members have devoted themselves to the very difficult task of protecting our extensive coastline; the dedication of many fervent and admirable revolutionaries, who have infiltrated the enemy's ranks and lived with him in order to frustrate his plans; the zeal with which they have protected the lives of our leaders, especially that of our commander in chief; and their effectiveness in the struggle against counterrevolutionary sabotage.

The fact that on the celebration of its 20th anniversary our Ministry of the Interior is again headed by a comrade whose name is inseparably linked to the revolutionary struggle that began with the attack on the Moncada Garrison is a source of special satisfaction for us. A man of sound experience and proven maturity, he is our dear comrade, Major of the Revolution Ramiro Vaidas, a founding member of MININT and of the FAR.

Considering the services it has rendered in these 20 years, it can be stated that MININT has been a decisive factor in neutralizing our external and internal enemies and in consolidating the Cuban Revolution, an endeavor marked by many examples of dedication to duty that has contributed decisively to the impressive progress made by our country in only two decades.

Today MININT is a modern and complex organization which has the basic technical means and experience to improve its work in every respect and do away with whatever shortcomings still exist.

The complexity of MININT's work stems, above all, from the social functions of its various departments and the character of its missions, which are aimed at maintaining order in keeping with the development of

our society and confronting the external enemy, which never ceases to elaborate ever more criminal and sophisticated plans against our country.

This is an institution that carries out its activities in two dissimilar areas: the world of common crime and counterrevolution — which are becoming more and more identified with each other — and the people in general.

The world of crime, a capitalist social evil, is a sordid, alienated world where people deformed by vice reach the lowest condition of the human species and act against their own interests and those of their equals. It is a world where the authorities' power of reason must be accompanied by vigor — and in many instances by force — in order to maintain law and order through controlled and adequate methods.

The other world is composed of the millions of people of different backgrounds, ages and professions who make up the working people and whom MININT protects against the actions of criminals. This great mass must also be educated to observe the rules of social conduct that facilitate the work of institutions and the exercise of individual rights, and that prevent damage to collective and individual property and avoid accidents. In this case, the work of MININT is different in form and content, because it consists of a process of education aimed first of all at the prevention of crime and then at the development of habits that ensure full respect for socialist laws.

The nature and complexity of these tasks is one of the factors that make it necessary for every MININT department to act in coordination, using methods that will result in a joint approach to problems and procedures based on the closest collaboration among the various departments.

The immense majority of the citizens who make up the working people are in favor of order, respect the law, respect the authorities and collaborate with them in different ways. The prestige and respect enjoyed by the Ministry of the Interior and the men and women who form part of it stem from this daily relationship between the Ministry and the citizens.

The people appreciate the efficiency and the courage of the fighters of MININT, their respect for the law and the conviction that characterizes their actions; their unwavering attitude towards the enemy, and their selflessness and modesty. At the same time, based on the highest sense of justice, the people criticize and do not tolerate the slightest arbitrary action or the most insignificant manifestation of arrogance on the part of the law enforcement agents, because the Party, the government and the people depend precisely on them to enforce the law with justice and vigor to impede deformations, to execute the sanctions imposed by the courts, to prevent crime and to contribute to the rehabilitation of citizens sentenced by the courts.

The member of MININT in active service is a representative of the power of the people, a power that the masses neither delegate nor

share but rather exercise through their institutions. Therefore, representing that power calls, first of all, for a highly developed sense of justice, deep respect for others, moderation and, above all, strict observance of the law.

However, the existence of such a highly specialized agency as the Ministry of the Interior and the fact that it assumes the greatest responsibility in the struggle for the protection of social property, of socialist legality and in the struggle against the enemy's special services, in no way means that the other state institutions, the mass organizations, the Young Communist League and our Party are exempt from responsibility on this decisive front of the Revolution.

The experience gained over these 20 years proves that success in the struggle against common crime and counterrevolution, and even in certain special operations, depends to a great extent on the collaboration of many different institutions and, above all, of the masses through their organizations.

On this, the 20th anniversary of our Ministry of the Interior, I believe it appropriate to insist on the need to strengthen and perfect these ties, to continue working towards our officers' greater understanding of these tasks and to improve the process of political education in the Ministry given the essentially ideological nature of its most important missions.

This more than justifies the efforts made to raise the political, ideological, cultural and technical level of all the members of MININT. The deeper their knowledge, the more they consolidate their ideological training, the better they will be able to meet successfully the attacks of imperialism, which is bent on undermining the firmness of the Revolution and dulling the blade of our ideology.

Celebrations like this are possible only in countries like ours, where the forces of public order and the security bodies are not composed of an elite of professionals trained exclusively in repression and divorced from and often opposed to the majority. Rather, our security bodies, due to their composition, tasks and methods, identify with and rely on the people — their strongest source of support — for the simple reason that the men and women in them come from the ranks of the people.

We congratulate the fighters of the Ministry of the Interior on their 20th anniversary and reiterate the Revolutionary Armed Forces' satisfaction over the close ties forged with this fraternal institution in these 20 years. We are united to MININT above all by our unwavering determination to carry out with honor and glory every mission assigned by the Party, the Revolution and Fidel.

Long live the 20th anniversary of the Ministry of the Interior!

Long live the Communist Party of Cuba!

Long live Fidel!

Patria o muerte!

Venceremos!

RISQUET SPEAKS AT MONGOLIAN PARTY ANNIVERSARY

Havana CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 7 Jun 81 p 8

[Text] (Xinhua Radio, May 27 (PL)--Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, today extended "warm and fraternal greetings" to the people of Mongolia and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP).

Risquet spoke on the second day of the 18th Congress of the MPRP which started here yesterday when First Secretary Yumzaagin Tsedenbal read the Central Committee's report. The text of the speech follows:

Esteemed Comrade Yu Tsedenbal;

Esteemed Delegates and Guests:

From the other side of the world from a small island in the Caribbean Sea where the red banner of socialism was raised victoriously 20 years ago, we bring you warm and fraternal greetings from our Communist Party, its members and all our people.

We bring a message of congratulations to the brave people of Mongolia, their great People's Revolutionary Party and the delegates to the 18th Congress from the first secretary of our Party and leader of our Revolution, Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro Ruiz.

We are very far apart geographically, but our peoples and forces are joined by Marxist-Leninist doctrine; the battle against imperialism, the task of building socialism; and the friendship, admiration, affection and gratitude we all feel for the great Soviet Union, its glorious Party and its generous internationalist people.

The peoples of Mongolia and Cuba stand together in the struggle for peace and liberation of the peoples, and our Communists' hearts beat in unison.

Sixty years ago, the people of Mongolia heroically rose up to achieve their definitive liberation. What a long road they have traveled since then! What extraordinary changes have taken place in six decades in what was a theocratic-feudal society that had made Mongolia one of the most backward countries on earth!

The legendary figure of Dandin Sukhe Bator stands out today more than ever. That young man became the guide of his people, the founder of the vanguard Party and the leader of the anti-imperialist and antifeudal Revolution before he was 30 years old.

That young hero sought the advice of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the friendship of Soviet Russia and creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of Mongolia.

Your resolute Party has rich experience and has made notable contributions to the world revolution movement by showing how it is possible to go from feudalism to socialism without passing through capitalism. Another equally important contribution is the wise way in which the religious question has been handled in a country where the absolute domination of the Church was unique in the 20th century.

We were moved by the magnificent report presented to this Congress by the outstanding leader and dear friend of Cuba, Comrade Yu Tsedenbal.

Comrade Yu Tsedenbal, first secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia, we warmly congratulate you for your report and for the firm wise way you have led the people of Mongolia and their Marxist-Leninist Party over the last 40 years.

DOCUMENT SUGGESTS MOTIVES FOR ROLDOS DEATH PLOT

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 4 Jun 81 p A-8

[Article by Miguel Schopira, EL NACIONAL editor: "Roldos: Accident or Conspiracy?"]

[Text] Doubts concerning the manner of Roldos' death seem to have been buried along with him. Ecuador is engaged in political debate and parliament is engaged in debating in an altercation in which each force plays its own card in order to occupy the biggest portion of the new political picture.

However there is still a lack of knowledge concerning the death of the former president and a document made available exclusively to EL NACIONAL provides grounds for new doubts with respect to the accident.

On 26, 27, and 28 May 1981, in the city of Riobamba, Christian organizations, institutions, and communities in Europe and Latin America met for the "Second Monsignor Oscar Romero International Meeting." Presided over by Sergio Mendez Arceo, polemical bishop of Cuernavaca, the meeting reveals a document that raises disturbing questions concerning the disappearance of Roldos. Dated 28 May, in Riobamba, the document openly suggests that Roldos' death must not be interpreted as an accident, but as the product of a premeditated conspiracy, with well defined motives.

According to the ecclesiastical sources, various factors strengthen that hypothesis. In a paragraph where the word, "accident," is in quotes, the document establishes:

1. According to information from peasants in the area, the plane fell headlong in flames after a big explosion.
2. Why did he change planes at the last minute? Roldos was to travel in the presidential plane, but there was an unexplained last minute change in vehicle. Up to now no data or recordings regarding a possible plane emergency have been made available from the control towers.
3. Well informed sources said that the "Omega-7" paramilitary group had participated in the attack.

4. Why was Roldos buried without an autopsy and so quickly?

The document, which seems to have been written hurriedly, combines almost all kinds of possible questions and hypotheses indiscriminately, which renders it somewhat imprecise, but not to be discarded. The development of events that led to the presumed crime is condensed into two parts, which the Manifesto characterizes as Roldos' anti-imperialist trajectory and the process of destabilization of his government. One paragraph, entitled "Actions of President Jaime Roldos Against the Policy of the Nation and Reagan" enumerates, among other things, the following:

1. His staunch defense of the principle of nonintervention and the free self-determination of nations.
2. His firm defense of human rights and of the rights of nations.
3. His manifest support of the Salvadoran struggle and of the Nicaraguan people.
4. His disapproval of the military coup in Bolivia and the ample welcome to Bolivian refugees.
5. Solidarity with the political-diplomatic delegation sent by the Farabundo Martí Front for the National Liberation (FMLN) and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), to Ecuador.
6. His disapproval in general of military governments (Uruguay, Chile, Argentina).
7. His ideological position is expressed in three documents:
 - 7.1. The Quito Declaration, the day of his inauguration as president.
 - 7.2. The Governmental Constitution, 11 September 1980. Article 3 of this document reaffirms the principle of nonintervention.
 - 7.3. The speech in Santa Marta, Colombia, for the purpose of celebrating the 150th anniversary of the death of Bolívar, the liberator. In this speech Roldos disavowed the legitimacy of the presidency of Duarte in El Salvador. President Duarte attended the celebrations, invited by President Turbay Ayala, of Colombia.
8. The creation, and support, of the Latin American Human Rights Association.
9. The expulsion of the Instituto Lingüístico de Verano from Ecuador, 3 days before his tragic death.

Then the document enumerates, without any omissions, the events which, in the judgment of the members of the Solidarity With Oscar Arnulfo Romero meeting, constituted elements of destabilization for the government of Roldos.

1. The war with Peru.
2. The conflict in the Embassy of Ecuador in Cuba, promoted by the charge d'affairs of Portugal, a proven agent of the CIA.
3. The question of the M-19 guerrilla fighters. The M-19 guerrilla fighters were delivered by the army without the approval of the president. He was notified later.
4. Roldos received an aggressive document from the Argentine Government. Ecuador did not sign "The Vizca Plan," the fruit of the Latin American meeting of the military, in Bogota, in 1979.
5. Recent events in the tuna war: North American fishing vessels invaded Ecuadorian territorial waters and were captured by Ecuadorian patrol guards. The United States did not accept the Ecuadorian 200-mile claim.
6. Unrest of the dominant class because Roldos was promoting the creation of a new political party under the name of "People, Change, and Democracy."
7. Roldos confessed to various persons, among them Monsignor Leonidas Proano, Bishop of Riobamba, that he was under great pressures.
8. According to well informed sources, one of them said that the landowners made it known that they were prepared to organize a paramilitary force, since the president was not defending private property.
9. Recently the dominant class obliged him to take a series of unpopular economic measures, such as the rise in price of fuel, rice, sugar, etc.
10. These measures or this economic package immediately created an unfavorable attitude on the part of the people toward him and were the reason for the launching of the national strike on 3 May.
11. Right after the strike four ministers left: Finance, Health, Agriculture, and Natural Resources. Christian Democracy demanded two ministries: Finance and Agriculture. It must be kept in mind that Christian Democracy already had its own party ministers and that the ministerial quota in Roldos' government was greater than the Christian Democracy electoral proportion.
12. There was an insistent rumor during the year that a military coup might occur. The statements in the manifesto add new fuel to the polemical fire in Ecuador. Whether weak or not, the questions that have been set forth do not seem to receive urgent answers from a parliament that is more occupied with rearranging its forces within a new political framework.

BRIEFS

BANK INTEREST RATES--St Georges, Grenada, 13 Jun (CANA)--The Grenada Government has passed legislation which authorizes commercial banks to raise some of their interest rates from 12.5 percent to a maximum of 17.5 percent per annum. However, the law stipulates that the ceiling for loans dealing with the manufacturing, fisheries and agricultural sector will remain at 12.5 percent. Authoritative sources said it is likely that bank managers will be seeking some clarifications on aspects of the law. [Excerpt [FL160109 Bridgetown CANA in English 2234 GMT 13 Jun 81 FL]

IRAQI RAID CONDEMNED--St Georges, Grenada, 10 Jun (CANA)--The Government of Grenada today condemned Israel's attack against an Iraqi nuclear plant and expressed solidarity with the people of Iraq. In a message sent to the Iraqi Embassy in Jamaica, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said: "On behalf of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, the people of Grenada and on my own behalf, I extend to Your Excellency firmest solidarity in face of Zionist Israelis' latest act of aggression against your homeland and noble people. We strongly deplore and condemn Israel's bombing raid on your two nuclear reactors. "We view this development with the utmost seriousness and recognize it as a flagrant violation of international law and in particular the hallowed principles of territorial integrity, national sovereignty and peaceful coexistence. "Since we are unwaveringly committed to these sacred principles, we stand firmly with you, the government and people of the Republic of Iraq and once again express our support as you face up to Zionism and its provocations." [Text] [FL102121 Bridgetown CANA in English 2103 GMT 10 Jun 81]

SOLIDARITY WITH AFRICA--Grenadians will next Tuesday, 16 June, commemorate International day of solidarity with the struggling people of South Africa. Today's program takes the form of a massive indoor rally at the St Georges Anglican School and the main address will come from general secretary of the Black Allied Workers in South Africa, (Drik Hoka). Other addresses will come from brother (Bernard Vaughn) of the National Youth Organization and brother (Shane Walls) of the National Student Council. [Excerpt] [FL122352 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 12 Jun 81 FL]

BRIEFS

ISRAELI RAID CONDEMNED--Kingston, Jamaica, 10 Jun (CANA)--Jamaica last night condemned Sunday's Israeli air raid on a nuclear installation deep inside Iraq. The attack destroyed the French-made nuclear installation the Israelis said was being set up to produce atomic bombs for use against Israel. In a parliamentary statement, Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer said that Jamaica was "distressed" at the news. "The Jamaica Government condemns the attack. The action taken by Israel was completely unjustified and against the norms of behavior," Mr Shearer told the House. He noted that the Israeli action came at a time when other countries were attempting to defuse tension in the Middle East and hoped that other countries in that region would react with restraint, so as not to further aggravate the situation. There has been widespread condemnation of the Israeli action. [Text] [FL101526 Bridgetown CANA in English 1437 GMT 10 Jun 81] Kingston, Jamaica, 11 Jun (CANA)--Israel has expressed disappointment over Jamaica's condemnation of its attack last Sunday on a nuclear plant near the Iraqi capital, Baghdad. In a communique, the Israeli Embassy said that the "action was a justified and necessary act of self-defense in the face of stated and undisguised Iraqi intentions to build atomic weapons at the destroyed installation, and to use them against Israel." "Israel could not reconcile itself to the possibility of leaving atomic weapons in the hands of an irresponsible, unpredictable and hostile government such as Iraq," the communique said. The Jamaican foreign minister, Mr Hugh Shearer, in a parliamentary statement Tuesday night, said that the Israeli air attack was unjustified and against the norms of international behavior. [Text] [FL111400 Bridgetown CANA in English 1343 GMT 11 Jun 81] Kingston, Jamaica, 9 Jun (CANA)--The Opposition People's National Party today condemned yesterday's Israeli bombing of an Iraqi nuclear installation. The PNP, which has fraternal links with Iraq's [word indistinct] ruling Ba'th Party said that the attack constituted a "blatant invasion of territory" which could stimulate outbreaks of hostilities when other nations were working to reduce conflicts in the Middle East. The party also called for the UN Security Council to deal urgently with the matter. [Text] [FL092149 Bridgetown CANA in English 2135 GMT 9 Jun 81]

NEW FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS--Kingston, Jamaica, 18 Jun (CANA)--The Jamaica Development Bank (JDB) and the Small Industry Finance Company (SIFCO) are to be dismantled and two new institutions--the National Development Bank (NDB) and an Agricultural Credit Bank (ACB)--created, Prime Minister Edward Seaga

announced here today. In a recent parliamentary paper, Mr Seaga, who also holds the finance portfolio, had described the 12-year-old JDB as being "virtually bankrupt." Said Mr Seaga in his statement: "The JDB is no longer capable of attracting loans from international financial institutions like the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank." It would have been only a matter of time, he added, before SIFCO would have ceased to attract new funds. SIFCO, formed by the Michael Manley administration which lost office last October, is a subsidiary of the JDB. He explained that a number of staffers would become redundant, but he was confident that they would find jobs in the public and private sectors. The new bank, Mr Seaga said, will raise money for "wholesale" lending to commercial banks and approved financial institutions, which will, in turn, lend to borrowers, thus freeing the government of risks. Mr Seaga declared that the Agricultural Credit Bank would absorb selected assets of the self-supporting Farmers development program, which was formerly administered by the JDB for the government at 1.0 percent of the value of outstanding loans. In his parliamentary paper, Mr Seaga had charged that the program was inefficient, costing 1 dollar in expenses for every 1.28 dollars disbursed as new loans. [Excerpts] [FL182128 Bridgetown CANA in English 2107 GMT 18 Jun 81]

UK LOAN--Kingston, Jamaica, 13 Jun (CANA)--Jamaica is receiving a 17-million dollar (1 JCA dollar ; 56 cents U.S.) loan from the British Government to help pay for imports from that country. The agreement was signed here yesterday by Prime Minister Edward Seaga and British High Commissioner John Drinkall. According to the government's Agency for Public Information (API), the agreement has come as a consequence of a meeting here in March of a sub-group of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED) at which special balance of payments assistance to the island was considered. API said that the 17 million dollars would be used for goods and services considered by the British Government as being conducive to the island's economic development. This is the second balance of payments support loan received by Jamaica this year from Britain. In January an agreement for 20.4 million dollars was signed by Prime Minister Seaga and Britain's minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Nicholas Ridley. Both loans are for 25 years at 6.0 percent interest, with a 3-year grace period. [Text] [FL131701 Bridgetown CANA in English 1635 GMT 13 Jun 81]

JBM DIRECTOR RESIGNS--Kingston, Jamaica, 25 Jun (CANA)--Dr Vin Lawrence, managing director of Jamaica Bauxite Mining (JBM), the state-owned firm that controls Jamaica's bauxite interests, has resigned in the midst of a controversy here over a 1979 deal involving the sale of 250,000 tons of Jamaica alumina to the Soviet Union. In a recent parliamentary speech, Prime Minister Edward Seaga said that Jamaica would lose 18.25 million dollars (one JCA dollar ; 56 cents US) on the contract, which runs until 1983. However, the People's National Party (PNP), which when it was in power signed the agreement, strongly challenged Mr Seaga's figures, and said that far from losing, Jamaica stood to gain from the deal. Last night, Mr Seaga brought new figures to parliament, paring down the estimated total loss on the contract to 15.8 million dollars. The prime minister said that his original estimate was incorrect because they were based on wrong figures

and wrong assumptions provided by an officer of the JBM. JBM Chairman Al Webb, in a statement last night said that Dr Lawrence, as chief executive of the company, had accepted full responsibility and had handed in his resignation, which the board had accepted. Mr Webb said too that the board was dissatisfied with the method of preparation and quality of information transmitted to the prime minister by relevant officers of the company, giving rise to the controversy. The board, he added, had lost confidence in these officers and was considering what further action it should take on the matter. [Text]
[FL251917 Bridgetown CANA in English 1757 GMT 25 Jun 81]

CSO: 3025/1018

OPPOSITION LEADER ROBETO WARNS OF NEW CIVIL WAR RISK

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 10 Jun 81 p 17

[Article by Bengt Lindstrom]

[Text] "Barring a miracle, there will be more clashes in Nicaragua. We are approaching a direct conflict between FSLN (the Sandanista Liberation Front) and our party. This collision will lead to an even more radical government in Nicaragua. I hope it does not lead to another civil war, but there are great risks that it will."

Alfonso Robelo, one of the revolutionary heroes in Nicaragua, sits in his luxury apartment in Managua, bitter and disappointed.

On the walls of the buildings in the area is written "Death to Robelo. Death to nonsocialists."

Alfonso Robelo was one of the five symbols for national unity in the struggle against the Somoza regime. He was a key person in the effort to unite businessmen, small entrepreneurs and independent farmers in the struggle against Somoza.

"I have always fought Somoza and I was also a leader in the effort to unite entrepreneurs in general strikes against the regime," he said.

"I believed in the idea that if various social stratas could be united we would also win.

"We did win and I was proud to be one of the five persons elected to the junta which was to govern the country in a period of transition until we could hold a democratic, pluralistic election, which was part of our program."

Ruled

"But instead of a pluralistic government, we have a government ruled by the Sandinistas with clear Marxist/Leninist tendencies.

"Instead of unity we have a hate campaign against all non-Sandinistas: Death to Robelo, death to nonsocialists, death, death, death.

"the government is not pluralistic, nor democratic. It is ruled by the nine who command the FSLN. I did not want to be a marionette; I fought as long as I could against the new form of government, but when a change was made in the composition of the cabinet council (the present parliament), giving FSLN a clear majority, I decided to give up (that happened a year ago last April).

"I decided to remain in Nicaragua and fight to get the revolution back on track, which everyone promised in 1979."

Alfonso Robelo is the leader of MDN, the National Democratic Movement, an organization that calls itself social democratic and whose followers are mostly so-called nonsocialists and small farmers.

Façade

He [Robelo] feels he is being manipulated by the FSLN. "They have put up a façade all along," he said, "a pluralistic, democratic façade, pretending not to be Marxist-Leninist; but I have sat at the top and I can assure you that 100 percent of the leaders are Marxist-Leninist.

"They use the façade in many ways. Firstly, they need economic help and they get that by fooling Western countries. Secondly, this is one way of trying to hold on to the nation's productive forces, which are usually not pro-Communist, but democratic."

Alfonso Robelo is fearful of the future. "FSLN is building a state that is becoming increasingly totalitarian," he said. "I felt insecure under the Somoza regime, but in the last few weeks FSLN has started a hate campaign against us, the so-called nonsocialists. During the revolution, the FSLN was enormously popular, not only in Nicaragua but also outside the country.

"Clamour surrounds them. As time goes by, however, they are beginning to lose that. Of course, there are some fanatics, but people are not so stupid they do not realize that totalitarianism is beginning to take over. They do not want to exchange one totalitarian state for another.

"Cuba's influence is great in this country. Officially, there are only 3,000 Cubans, teachers and doctors, in Nicaragua. I would say the number is between 4,000 and 5,000. However, I do not have access to the exact figures now.

"Just the same, the figure is high for such a small country and what makes the Cuban presence here so important is that they hold key positions. They serve as the principle advisors to a young and inexperienced government and, in their key positions, are in charge of Nicaragua's educational programs, military training, security and foreign policies etc.

"I would say that Fidel Castro is the most influential advisor to the new commanders in FSLN's national council," said Robelo.

"Nicaragua is in a crisis situation economically and politically," said the 47-year-old MDN leader. "The most disturbing fact is not that the United States has withdrawn its economic aid--but that the people are split. Farmers, independent entrepreneurs and a large share of the people no longer believe in FSLN's promises. They see how the government is increasingly being influenced by the Eastern block.

"I do not believe the Reagan government's charges that guerrillas are being supplied with weapons in El Salvador. At the same time, however, it would not be so strange if the charges were correct. International solidarity among the socialist countries is more important than national solidarity.

"The Socialist International has aligned itself with the FSLN. The glamour and sex appeal of a liberation movement are convincing and have fooled many, particularly the Socialist International.

"I only ask myself how the leaders of Socialist International--prominent Swedish Social Democrats among them--will explain to its members that they were deceived when the FSLN-government decides to withdraw and joins Communists International," said Alfonso Robelo with a somewhat spiteful grin.

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CSO: 3109/201

EDITORIAL SCORES REAGAN SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

PY252101 Lima MARKA in Spanish 18 Jun 81 p 11

[Editorial: "...And They Get Together"]

[Text] When we learned about the public support expressed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan for Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin for the perfidious attack of the Zionist state on the Iraqi nuclear plant at Tamuz, our frame of mind was invaded not by surprise or indignation, but by alarm.

We have pointed out in our previous reports the international and fascist-fomenting nature of today's terrorism, and we have indicated that the election of Reagan for the presidency of the United States has only served to feed this tendency. We also had the opportunity to insist on the internationalization of state terrorism denouncing the international impunity with which the gorilla-like dictatorships of the Latin American southern cone, the racist states of South Africa and Israel operate.

It is clear for us that when the crisis is threatening the stability of the process of capital accumulation, this system resorts to the most primitive and uncivilized forms to maintain itself, and which is the same as saying, to preserve the privilege of its dominating classes. As examples we should only cite the Italian fascism and the German Nazism. This becomes even more serious when the crisis of capitalism is accompanied by the height of the liberating processes of the peoples. These are becoming evident throughout the Third World and are becoming particularly unconcealable with the recent victory of socialism in France.

But this explanation is not enough to suppress the alarm created by the support given to state terrorism by the president of the most powerful nation in the world. The same man who had almost lost his life in the hands of a terrorist who acted--40 years later [as published]--as a modern-day "fasci di combattimento" [given in Italian], on his first public appearance after the attack he grants his support to the despicable Israeli military attack on Iraq.

It causes alarm because the tentacles of the international system of reactionary violence are emerging openly, a violence which is contrary to progress and to world peace. It causes alarm because the 20th century seems to be sliding for

the third time toward the slope which had turned it into the stage of two world wars. It causes alarm because our country--surrounded by the gorilla-like terrorism--is also submissive and dependent on the axis linking Washington with Tel Aviv, Pretoria with Buenos Aires and Santiago, Chile.

We are not raising the sensationalist theory of the existence of an evil intelligence which turns its rulers into puppets. Our alarm stems from the contradictions within the different states and from the identification of powerful interests in reestablishing fascism as an antisocial and antipopular strategy.

They have succeeded in controlling the state apparatus in some countries as those I have mentioned, and others, like ours, are struggling for controlling it. In Peru, they are the instigators of terrorism and of the antiterrorist law; they are the proponents of repression against the left and its leaders. They are a real menace to democracy, and those who remain silent, are their accomplices.

CSO: 3010/1481

BRIEFS

AMNESTY DECREED--Lima, 19 Jun (AFP)--APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance], an important political party in Peru, has decreed an amnesty for all its militants who had been expelled. This opens up the possibility for overcoming the divisions afflicting the party. The National Executive Committee agreed to the measure in a meeting ended yesterday. The party's secretary general, Fernando Leon De Vivero, said that at the same time it was agreed to maintain the reinscription order previously agreed to. The party has opened the doors for all who want to enter as well as for those who want to leave, Leon De Vivero said. After the death of its founder, Victor Raul Haya De La Torre, in August 1980, APRA divided into two wings. One of them was headed by Senator Andres Townsend and the other by Armando Villanueva. This last was imputed to have leftist tendencies. At the beginning of the year Townsend and various other leaders were expelled from the party. This brought about a split which won over those discontented with the leadership of Leon De Vivero finally to the Villanueva line. The sector headed by Leon De Vivero, which maintains control over the party apparatus, last month decided to convoke a reinscription of all party affiliates as a first step toward a national convention. The measure drew criticism from leaders like the writer Luis Alberto Sanchez and the former secretary general Ramiro Priale. [Text] [PY250400 Paris AFP in Spanish 1640 GMT 19 Jun 81]

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